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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/649,422	08/26/2003	Nils Larson	CROSS1600	5172

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EXAMINER
BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2141	

DATE MAILED: 08/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/649,422	LARSON, NILS
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Djenane M. Bayard	2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 May 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 6-8, 10-15, 19, 20 and 22-24* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 6-8, 10-15, 19-20, 22-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This is in response to amendment filed on 5/26/06 in which claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-

15, 19-20, 22-24 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 12 have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 19-20, 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,343324 to Hubis et al in view of U.S. Patent

Application No.2004/0186881 to Porter et al.

a.   As per claim 1, Hubis et al teaches a method and system for controlling access

share storage devices in a network environment by configuring host-to-volume mapping

data structures in the controller memory for granting and denying access to the devices.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches an interface to an IP network (See col. 2, lines 24-30);

an interface to one or more target devices (See col. 2, lines 24-30); a processor coupled to

the interfaces; and a memory; wherein the processor is configured to maintain in the

memory a mapping of users that are connected to the IP network to the one or more target

devices (See col. 9, lines 23-43, *a host Id map list data structure storing a list of Host*

Indices also defined in memory of controller is indexed by Fibre Channel Loop Id. This

Host ID Map list maps each Loop Id to a host index), to access the mapping according to

login information corresponding to the users, and to enable access from the users to the

one or more target devices according to the mapping (See col. 8, lines 43-58, *a host*

computer desiring to access a logical volume controlled by controller must login or

otherwise identify its access request. Host first logs in to the logical volume storage

array via a controller then makes requests to access a specific logical volume).

However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein the login information comprises a username

and a corresponding password associate with each user and wherein communication s

between the users and the processor comprise NDMP communications

Porter et al teaches an automated media library. Furthermore, Porter et al teaches

wherein the login information comprise a username and a corresponding password and

wherein communication between users and the processor comprise NDMP

communications (See page 5, paragraph [0042]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the teaching of Porter et al into the claimed invention of Hubis et

al in order to provide exclusive access to media resources (See page 4, paragraph [0034]).

b.   As per claim 2, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as

described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the system comprises a router

configured to be coupled between an IP network and a SCSI bus, wherein the router is

configured to maintain one or more access control tables, wherein each table identifies

one or more tape servers, to enable access to the access control tables according to the

login information corresponding to the users to associate each user with one of the tables,

and to enable each user to access the one or more tape servers identified in the table

associated with the user (See col. 8, lines 43-58 and col. 12, lines 4-24).

c.   As per claim 3, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as

described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the mapping comprises one

or more tables, wherein each table is associated with one or more users and wherein each

of the associated users is mapped to a set of the one or more target devices listed in the

table (See col. 12, lines 4-24).

d.   As per claim 6, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as

described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise

storage devices (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

e.   As per claim 7, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as

described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise

tape drives (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

f.   As per claim 8, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as

described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise

SCSI devices (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

g.   As per claim 10, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention

as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the system comprises a

router (See col. 4, lines 45-55).

h.   As per claim 11, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention

as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the interface to the one or

more target devices comprises an interface to a non-IP network to which the target

devices are connected (See col. 2, lines 21-30).

i.   As per claim 13, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches maintaining a mapping of users that are connected to an

IP network to one or more target devices; accessing the mapping according to login

information corresponding to one or more users; and enabling access from the one or

more users to the one or more target devices according to the mapping (See col. 8, lines

43-58, *a host computer desiring to access a logical volume controlled by controller must*

login or otherwise identify its access request. Host first logs in to the logical volume

storage array via a controller then makes requests to access a specific logical volume).

However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein the login information comprises a username

and a corresponding password associate with each user and wherein communication s

between the users and the processor comprise NDMP communications

Porter et al teaches an automated media library. Furthermore, Porter et al teaches wherein the login information comprise a username and a corresponding password and wherein communication between users and the processor comprise NDMP communications (See page 5, paragraph [0042]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Porter et al into the claimed invention of Hubis et al in order to provide exclusive access to media resources (See page 4, paragraph [0034]).

j.   .   As per claim 12, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches a management station configured to enable access to the mapping (See col. 8, lines 43-50).

k.   As per claim 15, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches comprising interfacing with the IP network (See col. 2, lines 15-20).

l.   As per claim 19, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein maintaining the mapping comprises maintaining one or more tables, wherein each table is associated with one or more users and wherein each of the associated users is mapped to a set of the one or more target devices listed in the table (See col. 10, lines 63-67 and col. 11, lines 1-6).

m.   As per claim 20, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention

as mentioned above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein maintaining the mapping

further comprises a system administrator creating the one or more tables and storing the

one or more tables in a memory (See col. 9, lines 9-30).

n.   As per claim 22, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention

as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices are

connected to a non-IP network and wherein the method further comprises interfacing

with the non-IP network (See col. 2, lines 14-30).

o.   As per claim 23, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention

as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the non-IP network

comprises a SCSI bus (See col. 2, lines 29-30).

p.   As per claim 24, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention

as mentioned above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein enabling access from the

users to the one or more target devices comprises directing at least one of the one or more

users to backup data to a target device which is identified in a table associated with the at

least one user (See col. 12, lines 4-24).

5.   Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S.

Patent 6,343324 to Hubis et al in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0186881 to

Porter et al and further in view of U.S. Patent Application No 2001/0020254 To

Blumenau et al.

a.   As per claim 14, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention

as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al fails wherein the mapping is maintained in

a router that is located between the IP network and a transport medium to which the

target devices are connected (See col. 12, lines 5-15); wherein the mapping comprises

one or more tables, each identifying a set of target devices and a set of users that are

authorized to access the identified set of target devices (See col. 5, lines 59-65);

However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein enabling access from each user comprises

examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining whether one of

the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user, and directing

the user to access the one of the set of target devices.

Blumenau et al teaches wherein enabling access from each user comprises

examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining whether one of

the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user, and directing

the user to access the one of the set of target devices (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate wherein the login information for each user comprises

a username and corresponding password; and wherein enabling access from each user

comprises examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining

whether one of the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user,

and directing the user to access the one of the set of target devices as taught by Blumenau

et al in the claimed invention of Hubis et al in view of Porter et al in order to match an identifier of the host with configuration data for the host (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M. Bayard whose telephone number is (571) 272-3878. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 5:30 AM- 3:00 PM..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Djenane Bayard

Patent Examiner

RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER